

306th Military Intelligence Battalion

3rd Quarter FY00 Training Packet

TASK
CODE OF CONDUCT
SERE
LAW OF WAR

CONDITIONS

Given a training packet you will become familiar with the principles of Code of Conduct, Survival, Evasion, Resistance and Escape (SERE), and Law of War as detailed in listed references.

STANDARDS

Pass a test Receiving a minimum score of 70%. Failure to pass the post test will result in retraining and retesting.

SM must ensure that the completed test for this packet is placed in SM's Individual Training Record. Throughout this lesson, the pronouns he and him refer to both genders.

April 2000

CODE OF CONDUCT

Reference: AR 350-30, Code of Conduct/SERE Training.

PURPOSE: The Code of Conduct, in six brief articles, addresses those situations that, to some degree, will be encountered by all soldiers. It provides basic information useful to prisoners of war, and those subjected to other hostile detention, in their task of surviving honorably while resisting their captor's efforts to exploit them. Each article applies to all service members in both peacetime and war.

ARTICLE I

I AM AN AMERICAN. I SERVE IN THE FORCES WHICH GUARD MY COUNTRY AND OUR WAY OF LIFE. I AM PREPARED TO GIVE MY LIFE IN THEIR DEFENSE.

Members of the Armed Forces have a duty to support the interest of the United States and oppose its enemies regardless of the circumstances, whether actively participating in combat or in captivity. Belief in your country's democratic institutions and concepts and conviction that your cause is just can relieve a lot of stress. Also, if you are captured, these things will make you better equipped to deal with enemy attempts to wear you down.

The military serves as a deterrent in peacetime and through force in times of armed conflict. As a soldier you have sworn that, if need be, you will give your life in defense of our country.

ARTICLE II

I WILL NEVER SURRENDER OF MY OWN FREE WILL. IF IN COMMAND I WILL NEVER SURRENDER MY MEN WHILE THEY STILL HAVE THE MEANS TO RESIST

Soldiers may never voluntarily surrender. Even if isolated and no longer able to inflict casualties on the enemy or defend themselves it is the duty of every soldier to avoid capture and rejoin the nearest friendly forces. The soldier must evade until escape is impossible and must fight until further fighting would result in the soldier's death with no significant loss to the enemy. Commanders may never surrender their troops as long as the unit has the power to resist, break out, or evade to rejoin friendly forces.

If you are in command, the same rule applies. You can not mutiny against your superiors in order to surrender. You owe them your allegiance, if you can't see a way out of the situation doesn't mean they don't have a viable plan.

ARTICLE III

IF I AM CAPTURED I WILL CONTINUE TO RESIST BY ALL MEANS AVAILABLE. I WILL MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ESCAPE AND AID OTHERS TO ESCAPE. I WILL ACCEPT NEITHER PAROLE NOR SPECIAL FAVORS FROM THE ENEMY.

It is your duty to try to escape. And also, according to the Geneva Convention on Prisoners of War it is illegal to punish you for simply trying to escape. Under the authority of the senior prisoner of war (PW), you must be ready to escape at any time. The senior PW obviously must consider the possible consequences for the PW who is escaping and the consequences for those left behind. But still it is every PW's duty to try to escape when the opportunity arises. Every PW also has the responsibility to aid others in escaping.

You must resist the enemy, but know where to draw the line. Outright harassment and disobedience of lawful orders and request from your captors could result in you or your fellow prisoners being harmed. Your captor has the right to impose rules and limitations on you, as long as they are in keeping with the Geneva Convention. They even have the right to make you perform non-military related labor. Complying with these rules and performing the labor is not dishonorable. You can, however resist the enemy in subtle ways. Resist the enemy's attempts to wear you down by keeping alert and physically fit. Resist attempts to drive wedges between tile prisoners by supporting one another. Resist attempts by the enemy to increase their stature by mocking them in secret.

You are not allowed to accept parole or special favors while you are a PW. Parole is an agreement between you and your captors that they will give you something of value. In return, you promise to do something or refrain from doing something. An example of this would be if your captor gave you more personal freedom in return for your promise to never try to escape and to report all escape attempts to them. If your captor tries to fool you by saying that the Geneva Convention does not forbid accepting parole you need to read the fine print. The Geneva Convention does not forbid parole, but it does allow each country to decide if their soldiers can accept it. As a U.S. soldier, you are forbidden to accept parole. Also, you are not allowed to accept special favors. This shows favoritism and would cause division between yourself and the other PWs.

There is only one case where you might be allowed to accept parole, but even then, it is not your free choice. If the senior PW decided that the benefit to the whole prisoner population was much greater than the harm caused by letting you accept parole, he or she could allow you to accept a parole. An example of this would be if you were granted a parole to return to you own forces to get medical supplies that; the other PWs needed if, in return, you promise to return.

ARTICLE IV

IF I BECOME A PRISONER OF WAR, I WILL KEEP FAITH WITH MY FELLOW PRISONERS. I WILL GIVE NO INFORMATION OR TAKE PART IN ANY ACTION WHICH MIGHT BE HARMFUL, TO MY COMRADES. IF I AM A SENIOR, I WILL TAKE COMMAND. IF NOT, I WILL OBEY THE LAWFUL ORDERS OF THOSE APPOINTED OVER ME AND WILL BACK THEM UP IN EVERY WAY.

You must never inform on your fellow prisoners, DA PAM 360-512, it is "despicable and expressly forbidden". If you see fellow PWs succumbing to enemy tactics, try to bolster their morale and regain their ability to resist. You must be especially watchful for prisoners who have special information that the enemy might want. They will be targeted by the enemy and will need extra support. Officers and NCOs are required to carry out their responsibilities and to exercise their authority in captivity.

The senior person in a PW camp will assume command without regard to branch of service. Strong leadership is essential to discipline, for without discipline the camp organization, resistance, and even survival may be impossible. The Geneva Convention allows the PWs in a camp to elect a representative. If that representative is not the senior PW, he/she is subordinate to the senior PW. The representative is not to take it upon him/herself to override the wishes of the senior PW. If you are not the senior PW, it is your duty to support him/her in every way. You must obey his/her lawful orders and the orders of those in the chain of command that he or she establishes.

The enemy may try to subvert this chain of command. They can use any number of techniques to do this. They may try to force the representative to make decisions contrary to the senior PW's wishes. They may even try to establish an "alternate chain of command" that bypasses the senior PW. The senior PW must still take charge, even if he or she has to do it covertly. And you are still responsible to that senior PW's orders, even if they are contrary to those issued by the "alternate chain of command".

ARTICLE V

WHEN QUESTIONED, SHOULD I BECOME A PRISONER OF WAR, I AM REQUIRED TO GIVE MY NAME, RANK, SERVICE NUMBER, AND DATE OF BIRTH. I WILL EVADE ANSWERING QUESTIONS TO THE UTMOST OF MY ABILITY. I WILL MAKE NO ORAL OR WRITTEN STATEMENTS DISLOYAL TO MY COUNTRY AND ITS ALLIES OR HARMFUL TO THEIR CAUSE,

The Geneva Convention requires you to release certain data about yourself, this aids your captors in making sure they treat you according to your rights, as spelled out in the Geneva Convention. It also is used to contact your country's forces and let them know that you are a PW. If you do not give this information, or give false information, you are in violation of the Geneva Convention. Your captor may see this as grounds for denying you your PW rights.

Releasing any further information is forbidden. However, notice the wording. It says to the utmost of my ability. Different people have different tolerances and the people who wrote the Code of Conduct understood that. In past conflicts such as in Korea, enemy forces ignored the Geneva Convention. Use of trickery, torture and extreme mental duress was commonplace. They did whatever they could to get prisoners to talk. The U.S. government realizes that under these circumstances, could break. If you use the techniques as laid out in the SERE training packet, you can greatly reduce the chance of this happening. Also, remember that you and your fellow prisoners are all in this together and need to support each other. If you do break, remember that you don't have to let the floodgates down totally. Try to regain your composure and made the enemy fight for each and every bit of information.

If you are the senior PW and find out that someone has broken and given out information, make sure the other prisoners don't ostracize him or her. That is what the enemy wants because it causes division amongst the prisoner population. It is easier to divide and conquer. Do not make it easy for them. It is your responsibility as senior PW to re-integrate that soldier and reestablish support for them.

A common tactic used by captors is to try to get you to sign "confessions" concerning "war crimes" committed by you or your forces. They may also try to get you to make statements that their ideological system or government is better than ours. These statements are used as propaganda to bolster the moral of their troops and destroy the moral of our forces. You are not allowed to make such statements, or sign such "confessions". Remember, it is your duty to resist.

An example of resisting such attempts was set by the crew of the Pueblo. The North Koreans wanted to take a picture of the ships crew to show the rest of the world how well they were being treated. The crew realized that this might be a disloyal statement. They also realized that the North Koreans didn't understand American hand gestures. So the photo was taken with all the prisoners smiling. And thus, the photo was sent across all the wire services showing all the prisoners "flipping the bird", a great example of resistance.

Also realize that those "confessions" might be used against you. The enemy may say that since you are a "war criminal" you lose your right to be treated as a prisoner of war. And once the war is finished, they might refuse to repatriate you till you have served a prison sentence.

ARTICLE VI

I WILL NEVER FORGET THAT I AM AN AMERICAN, RESPONSIBLE FOR MY ACTIONS, AND DEDICATED TO THE PRINCIPLES THAT MADE MY COUNTRY FREE. I WILL TRUST IN MY GOD MADE IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

You are a soldier in the U.S. Army and need to conduct yourself accordingly, even if you become a prisoner of war. When you are repatriated, a review will be conducted concerning the circumstances of your capture and your conduct as a PW. You must strive to follow this code.

A prisoner needs to find peace of mind if he or she is going to successfully deal with captivity. The reference to God is not meant to promote any special religious faith. But, many have reported that their religious faith did provide them with a great source of strength and courage. Also, you can trust the United States to remember you and your family. Your pay and allowances will still continue. You will receive relief packages and the U.S. will monitor your status. Also your eligibility for promotion will continue. But you must remember to keep your affairs in order. If you find yourself as a PW and realize that you did not take care of details like pay, allotments, wills, etc., it can be a great source of remorse and guilt. This will probably wear you down more than anything you captors could ever do to you. Make sure all loose ends are tied up.

UCMJ ACTION: As stated before, the code of Conduct is a MORAL code. But, if you don't follow it, you could find yourself in violation of the UCMJ and could be subject to appropriate punishment upon repatriation. Some of the articles of the UCMJ that may apply, depending on the circumstances are these:

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|-----|-------------|---|---|
| 1. | Article 81 | – | Conspiracy |
| 2. | Article 85 | – | Desertion |
| 3. | Article 91 | – | Insubordinate conduct toward a Warrant Officer, Noncommissioned Officer or Petty Officer. |
| 4. | Article 92 | – | Failure to obey an order or regulation |
| 5. | Article 94 | – | Mutiny and Sedition |
| 6. | Article 99 | – | Misbehavior before the enemy |
| 7. | Article 100 | – | Subordinate compelling surrender |
| 8. | Article 104 | – | Aiding the enemy |
| 9. | Article 105 | – | Misconduct as a prisoner |
| 10. | Article 134 | – | General Article |

The Code of Conduct gives us an excellent framework for establishing what our conduct should be. As you can see, its 246 words cover a great range of considerations. Become familiar with it and with related material such as FM 21-78, "Prisoner of War Resistance. No soldier ever believes that he or she will be captured. We saw in Operation Desert Storm that it still can happen. The better you prep today y, the better you can face captivity, should it occur. Once you finish this packet, make sure to obtain a copy of GTA 21-3-9. In addition to the Code of Conduct, it contains "tap codes" and hints that PW have used in the past to communicate covertly.

SURVIVAL, EVASION, RESISTANCE, AND ESCAPE

References: AR 350-30, Code of Conduct/SERE
FM 21-78, Resistance and Escape, Dec 81
FM 21-76, Survival

PURPOSE: To ensure that each individual soldier is prepared and has confidence in his ability, should the need arise, to accomplish SERE under all conditions which may be encountered in carrying out his unit's primary or contingency mission.

SURVIVAL: In preparing for survival there are two things you can do now. First, train for survival in different environments, emphasizing physical fitness. Second, learn about the area you are in or the area to which you will operate. The will to survive must be maintained at all times. Your major enemies are pain, cold, heat, thirst, hunger, fatigue, boredom, and loneliness. All of these problems can be overcome; a positive mental attitude is the key to survival. *The word survival itself can guide you in a critical situation:*

S – Size up the situation, your surroundings and your equipment. Decide upon a course of action, using the 5 Ws, and the special equipment you have or will need to create to accomplish the actions.

U – Undue haste makes waste. When it comes to survival, not doing an action is often more important than doing one, Act don't react. Careful planning is the key to success.

R – Remember where you are. This is a basic principle that should always be followed. If you or a member of your group have a map and a compass, always know where you are. If you do not have a map, try to make one. Knowing where you are and where you are going is of utmost importance.

V – Vanquish fear and panic. These are the greatest enemies of survival. They destroy the ability to make sound decisions, causing you to react to feelings and imagination rather than the situation.

I – Improvise. Learn to use the natural things around you for different needs. No matter how complete a survival kit you have, it will run out. Your imagination will not. Use it.

V – Value living. Everyone has a strong will to live. In a survival situation many things combine to wear you down. Don't give in, a stubborn refusal to give in to obstacles will give you the mental and physical power to endure.

A – Act like the natives. The natives can be human or animal. They have adapted to the local environment, by observing and following their example, valuable clues can be learned on how to survive. Food and water are both required by all living things, by watching others you can locate sources of both.

L – Live by your wits, but for now, learn basic skills. The time to learn basic skills for survival is now. It's too late for train to survival once you are in a survival situation.

The following are some conditions and factors that help to maintain the will to survive:

- a. Sense of responsibility; loyalty to country and duty.
- b. Family and home ties; the desire to return to family.
- c. Control of panic; maintain self control, think the problem through.
- d. Planning; prepare a plan that makes use of all available resources.
- e. Patience; be patience and willing to wait.
- f. Endure; pain, discomfort and many other unpleasant conditions must be accepted and overcome.
- g. The strong help the weak; in a group, encourage those who want to give up. Calm their fears and persuade them to do their best.
- h. Self-preservation; a group leader with a strong will to survive enhances everyone's chance of survival.

EVASION: Evasion is nothing more than eluding the enemy, surviving and returning to friendly territory. The basic principles involved are: cover and concealment; take your time; conserve food and equipment; rest and sleep; and conserve strength as much as possible,

Evasion is classified as either short-range or long-range. Short-range evasion takes place near the front line and normally can be accomplished in a few hours or perhaps a couple of days. Normally a soldier will have all his/her equipment and a good knowledge of the location of friendly lines. In contrast, long-range evasion requires weeks, months or even years to succeed and will most likely cover unknown territory.

The first action to take when you become involved in an evasion situation is to move a short distance from the immediately hostile area and seek cover. At this point, the most important thing to do is avoid the urge to move too quickly. Use this time to plan your method of travel, to check your equipment and plan, plan, plan.

Periods of travel are the most vulnerable times for the evader. Most evaders are captured because they followed the easiest and shortest route. Movement attracts attention so avoid major roads and populated areas. Use cover and concealment; travel at night and during periods of bad weather whenever possible. Move slowly from point to point, then stop and plan your route for the terrain ahead. Being in a hurry will get you captured. Disguise attempts should be carefully evaluated. As long as you are in your uniform, you can expect to be treated as a prisoner of war (PW) if captured. This

entitles you to commit acts of violence against military personnel and targets. Civilian clothing will negate this protection and may cause you to be convicted as a spy.

When seeking shelter while evading, existing shelters such as abandoned houses, barns caves and similar structures should be avoided. Such structures are almost certain to attract the enemy's attention.

The obstacles that are encountered during an evasion effort fall into two categories, natural and man-made. Natural obstacles can hinder both you and the enemy. Still, correctly used, they can provide concealment both for travel and when stopped. Natural obstacles may represent your best chance of successful evasion. Man-made obstacles, on the other hand, are the evaders greatest hindrance. Man-made obstacles will normally be monitored or guarded by the enemy. Two of the major obstacles that you may encounter in an evasion action are border crossings and front-line crossings. Most of these obstacles require careful and deliberate planning to cross. Not only must you consider enemy forces when planning a crossing, you also have think of friendly forces. The best time for crossing enemy lines is, of course, during darkness or poor visibility. Unfortunately, these are the worst times to approach friendly lines. Your best course of action is probably to cross through enemy positions during low visibility and stop in front of friendly positions until conditions improve enough for visual recognition When establishing contact with friendly forces say something typically American and wave a white flag. Wait for and follow any instructions given.

RESISTANCE: Resistance is the act of withstanding enemy attempts to indoctrinate you or pressure you into accepting your captivity on their terms.

Most ideologically motivated forces, in addition to their military objectives, have the mission to convert others, including prisoners to their form of government. To do this the captor attempts to disturb the prisoners' frame of mind, to raise questions about the intentions of their own government and shake their faith in it. The ultimate goal is to convince the prisoners the captor's ideology is the best. The indoctrination mission is supported by a well-organized and disciplined program of teaching and instruction. It is usually well planned and efficient, and is administered by trained personnel.

Basically, the indoctrination program has two major objectives. The first is to completely indoctrinate a small select group of prisoners in the theory and practice of the ideology as the best form of government. The captors select compliant prisoners and offer them special privileges and training. The second objective is to undermine the faith and trust of the remaining prisoners in their leaders, government and fellow prisoners. The primary methods used to indoctrinate prisoners are repetition, harassment, and humiliation.

Confidence in yourself, your family, your unit, your country and your religion serves as a very effective defense against indoctrination. If you are uncooperative, you are considered poor material for indoctrination. If an interrogator cannot induce you to give any information other than name, rank, service number and date of birth then indoctrination is obviously impossible. Above all, maintain the will to survive

ESCAPE: It is the duty of every soldier to attempt escape if captured by enemy forces. This principle is clearly stated in the Code of Conduct.

The best chances for a successful escape occur during the early periods of your detainment. The front-line troops of the enemy are not as well trained in prisoner control as regular prisoner guards. You will be nearer front lines and have a better idea of the terrain and the required direction of travel. The transit toward the rear will normally provide many opportunities for escape. Travel may be by foot, vehicle or rail. Normally the guards will be walking wounded of the enemy also being transported to the rear. A successful escape will depend upon a quick estimate and prompt action to take advantage of any unexpected occurrences. Friendly mortar, artillery and air strikes can cause mass confusion. Guards will often take cover, providing a chance for escape. Evacuation by vehicle or train will usually take place during periods of limited visibility, often under blackout conditions, offering many chances for escape. Remember, early escape has the best chance of success.

LAW OF WAR

References: FM 27-10, The Law of Land Warfare, Jul 56
STP 21-1-SMCT, Soldiers Manual of Common Tasks, Oct 94

INTRODUCTION: Man has been fighting wars further back than any recorded history, tales of atrocities abound. In order to set standards for proper conduct of countries and their armed forces, the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and Hague Conventions number IV of 1907 were developed. As a U.S. soldier, you are bound by these conventions. If you violate these conventions, you will be held accountable. Other countries may not abide by them, but that doesn't affect our obligations. The following are "The Soldier's Rules" conducting combat operations in accordance with the law of war:

1. The primary goal of these conventions is to assure that warfare is conducted in a way as to avoid undue suffering and hardship. The basic principle to follow is to treat them the way you would want to be treated in their position. Fight only enemy combatants. Do not attack:

- a. Civilians.
- b. Enemy soldiers who surrender
- c. Enemy soldiers who are sick or wounded. and who are out of combat.
- d. Medical personnel.
- e. Aircrew members exiting an aircraft in distress (airborne assault troops can be fired upon while in the air).

2. Safeguard enemies who surrender.

- a. Allow enemies to surrender.
- b. Treat all captive as P\A's..
- c. Protect all captives from the dangers of combat.
- d. Evacuate all moveable captives to the rear as soon after capture as possible.

Remember to use the 5 S's when processing PWs. (Silence, Segregate, Search, Safeguard and Speed to the rear).

3. Do not kill or torture enemy prisoners.

a. Treat all prisoners humanely

- (1) Provide prisoners with food, water, shelter, and medical treatment.
- (2) Do not take money, personal property, or protective equipment from a prisoner, unless ordered to do so.

b. Protect prisoners from physical or mental abuse.

- (1) Protect prisoner from acts of violence and intimidation. ~
- (2) Do not use prisoners as shield or screens, to clear or plant mines or booby traps, or as hostages.

c. Do not use force or coercion in questioning or interrogating prisoners.

4. Care for the wounded, whether friend or foe.

- a. Collect all wounded personnel.
- b. Treat all wounded, friend or foe, in accordance with medical priorities.
- c. Follow the Golden Rule: Treat enemy wounded as you would want to be treated.

5. Do not attack medical personnel, facilities, or equipment.

- a. Do not fire at medical personnel, medical facilities, or medical transport vehicles.
- b. Respect medical service symbols (Red Cross, Red Crescent, the Red Lion and Sun, and the Red Shield of David)

- (1) Use medical symbols only for medical activities.
- (2) Do not hide behind medical symbols.

6. Destroy no more than the mission requires.

- a. Follow the Rules of Engagement (ROE).
- b. Attack only combat targets. If you encounter a civilian/protected building which is occupied by enemy forces, you are allowed to use only the force necessary to accomplish the mission.

- c. Do not attack protected property such as hospitals, churches, shrines, museums, or undefended places.

- d. Do not destroy property unless required by the necessities of war.

7. Treat all civilians humanely.

- a. Move or detain civilians only for proper cause.

- b. Protect civilians from collective punishment, reprisals, or hostage taking.

- c. Protect women from forced prostitution, rape, and sexual assault.

8. Respect private property and possessions. Do not: -

- a. Steal civilian property.

- b. Take war trophies.

- c. Seize property unless ordered to do so.

9. Identify the rights and duties of PWs.

- a. PWs have the right to:

- (1) Receive housing and clothing.

- (2) Receive enough to stay in good health.

- (3) Receive adequate medical care.

- (4) Maintain proper hygiene.

- (5) Practice their religious faith.

- (6) Send and receive mail.

- (7) Keep personal property except for weapons, military equipment, and military documents.

- (8) Receive packages clothing and educational, religious, or recreational material.

- (9) Have a prisoner representative to the PW commander.

- (10) Receive humane treatment from their captors.

- (11) Have a copy of the Geneva Convention on PWs posted in a area assessable to (or given to) all PWs in their language.

- (12) Have a copy of all camp regulations on PWs conduct posted in a area assessable to (or given to) all PWs.

- b. PWs have the duty to:

- (1) Tell their captors and their name, rank service number, and date of birth.

- (2) Obey all lawful camp rules.

- (3) Obey the lawful orders of senior prisoners.

- (4) Perform nonmilitary labor which is not humiliating, dangerous, or unhealthy.

Officers and NCOs are required to perform only supervisory work.

* Punishment: If PWs break regulations or rules their captors may punish them for the infractions. However, any protected person, be they a PW or a civilian, may not be punished for anything they did not do. Collective punishment is forbidden.

10. Report all violations of the law of war.

- a. Do your utmost to prevent criminal acts.
- b. Request clarification of unclear orders.
- c. Refuse to obey an orders that is clearly illegal.
- d. Report violations of the law of war to one of the following:

- (1) Chain of command.
- (2) Military police.
- (3) Inspector General.
- (4) A Judge advocate
- (5) A chaplain

11. Weapons: You are not allowed to alter your weapon (including bayonets) in any way that increases suffering. All U.S. and NATO weapons are lawful. Making dum-dum, explosive, or poisoned bullets is forbidden. Use of poison in any form is expressly forbidden.

CONCLUSION: Military intelligence activities are considered a form of reconnaissance, you don't lose your rights as a PW as a member of the MI Corps. It is not wise to advertise what your MOS is. The Laws of War were set up to protect all participants in an armed conflict. It protects you by making sure that your rights are honored if you are captured, sick or wounded. It gives you the legal right to refuse to take part in immoral and illegal acts. It helps ensure that the least amount of damage and injury is inflicted on non-combatants and their property. The more you become familiar with the Laws of War and Geneva and Hague Conventions the better equipped you'll be to protect your rights and the rights of others.

QUIZ – Training Packet #3 (FY00)

Name:	Date:	Plt:
Score:	Grader:	

CODE OF CONDUCT

1. According to the Code of Conduct, under what conditions are soldiers allowed to surrender?
2. What should a soldier do if captured?
3. What are the four items of information a PW is required to provide?
4. Who, within the ranks of prisoners, is supposed to take charge?
5. Which article requires officers and NCOs to continue fulfilling their responsibilities during captivity?
6. Article III says that if you are captured you must still resist by all means available. Does this mean you are not allowed to obey reasonable rules of your captors? Y/N
7. You are the senior soldier in a POW camp, but your captors have set up an alternate "Chain of Command" for the prisoners. According to which article must you still assert your leadership even if you have to do it covertly?
8. Define the word "parole" as used in Article III.

SERE

9. What is the first thing you should do when preparing for survival in adverse conditions?
10. What are the six primary causes of stress in basic survival situations?
11. What does the "I" stand for in the key word S-U-R-V-I-V-A-L?

12. Why is it important to control your fear and not panic?

13. List four items that should be included in a survival kit.

THE LAW OF WAR

14. What is the purpose of the Geneva-Hague Conventions?

15. What agency traditionally looks after the interest of all PWs?

16. To what extent must PWs be provided food, water, shelter, and medical care?

17. T/F Are PWs allowed to write to their families?

18. T/F Are you allowed to alter your ammunition (i.e. make dum-dum ammunition)?

19. List two tactics that are considered unlawful under the Laws of War.

a.

b.

20. If you believe that you have been given an order that may violate the laws of war, what should you do first?

21. T/F If you determine that you have been given an order which violates the laws of war, you should obey it and report it as soon as possible.

22. T/F You are being held as a PW in a camp where there are PWs from several nations. Your captor only needs to post regulations in one language.

23. T/F It is legal for your captors to confiscate any personal religious items which are contrary to their faith.